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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

DERRICK L. HANFORD, } Case No. ED CV 15-2083-JGB (SP)
Plaintiff, }
v. } MEMORANDUM AND ORDER
JOSE CASTRO, et al., } DISMISSING ACTION FOR FAILURE
Defendants. } TO PROSECUTE

I.

PROCEEDINGS

On October 9, 2015, plaintiff Derrick L Hanford, proceeding pro se and in forma pauperis, lodged a civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff alleges San Bernardino Police Officers Jose Castro and Edward Lee violated his rights when they arrested him and removed him from his home.

The Court issued its initial order in this case on October 22, 2015, in which the Court advised plaintiff it was screening the complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). In accordance with the terms of the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (“PLRA”), the Court screened the complaint for purposes of determining whether the action was frivolous or malicious, or failed to state a claim on which relief might be granted, or

1 sought monetary relief against a defendant who was immune from such relief. *See* 28
2 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

3 After careful review and consideration of the allegations of the complaint under the
4 relevant standards, the Court found that its allegations were insufficient to state a federal
5 civil rights claim. Specifically, the Court found the complaint: (1) fails to state a
6 cognizable claim based on defamation; (2) cannot state a claim based on a criminal
7 violation; and (3) may contain duplicative claims for relief light of the complaint filed by
8 plaintiff against the same defendants in case number ED CV 15-2216. Accordingly, on
9 April 27, 2016, the Court issued an Order dismissing the complaint with leave to amend.
10 If plaintiff wished to pursue this action, he was ordered to file a First Amended
11 Complaint by May 27, 2016, curing the identified deficiencies. The Order expressly
12 admonished plaintiff that, if he failed to timely file a First Amended Complaint, the Court
13 may recommend that this action be dismissed.

14 Plaintiff failed to file a First Amended Complaint by the May 27, 2016 deadline.
15 Accordingly, on July 5, 2016, the Court issued an Order to Show Cause Why the
16 Complaint Should Not Be Dismissed For Failure to Prosecute (“OSC”). Plaintiff was
17 ordered to respond to the OSC by July 26, 2016, and either show cause why the action
18 should not be dismissed. The Court informed plaintiff he could also discharge the OSC
19 by filing a First Amended Complaint or a Notice of Intent Not to Amend Complaint by
20 July 26, 2016. The Court cautioned plaintiff that his failure to timely respond to the OSC
21 will be deemed by the Court as consent to the dismissal of this action.

22 Plaintiff did not file a First Amended Complaint or otherwise respond to the OSC
23 by the July 26, 2016 deadline as ordered. In fact, the Court has not received any response
24 or other communication from plaintiff since the filing of the Complaint.

25 **II.**

26 **DISCUSSION**

27 The complaint filed by plaintiff herein suffers from the pleading deficiencies
28 discussed in the Court’s April 27, 2016 Order Dismissing Complaint With Leave to

1 Amend. When plaintiff failed to file an amended complaint, the Court issued an OSC
2 giving him an opportunity to show cause for his failure to prosecute or to discharge the
3 OSC by filing a First Amended Complaint or Notice of Intent Not to Amend Complaint,
4 and warning plaintiff that failure to comply with the Court's order would be deemed by
5 the Court as consent to the dismissal of this action. Plaintiff has failed to file a First
6 Amended Complaint remedying the original complaint's deficiencies, and has failed to
7 respond to the OSC by the deadline to do so. Plaintiff's failure to file a First Amended
8 Complaint, or to otherwise respond to the Court's July 5, 2016 OSC, despite being
9 admonished of the consequences, evidences a lack of prosecution on his part.

10 It is well established that a district court has authority to dismiss a plaintiff's action
11 because of his or her failure to prosecute or to comply with court orders. *See Fed. R. Civ.*
12 P. 41(b); *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 629-30, 82 S. Ct. 1386, 8 L. Ed. 2d 734
13 (1962) (a court's authority to dismiss for lack of prosecution is necessary to prevent
14 undue delays in the disposition of pending cases and to avoid congestion in the calendars
15 of the district courts); *Pagtalunan v. Galaza*, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (weighing
16 factors); *Ferdik v. Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1260 (9th Cir. 1992) (a district court may
17 dismiss an action for failure to comply with any order of the court).

18 In *Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1441 (9th Cir. 1988), the Ninth Circuit affirmed
19 the district court's dismissal of a case for failure to prosecute. The Ninth Circuit cited the
20 following factors as relevant to the district court's determination of whether dismissal of
21 a pro se plaintiff's action for failure to prosecute is warranted: "“(1) the public's interest
22 in expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the
23 risk of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on
24 their merits and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions.”” *Id.* at 1440 (quoting
25 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1423 (9th Cir. 1986)).

26 In this case, plaintiff has failed to file a First Amended Complaint as directed and
27 failed to respond to the Court's July 5, 2016 OSC. Plaintiff's failure to follow the
28 Court's orders and to prosecute his case has caused this action to languish, impermissibly

allowing plaintiff to control the pace of the docket rather than the Court. *See Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 642 (“It is incumbent upon the Court to manage its docket without being subject to routine noncompliance of litigants.”). Plaintiff’s conduct indicates that he does not intend to litigate this action diligently, or at all. Thus, the first and second factors weigh in favor of dismissal. *See Yourish v. California Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999) (“[T]he public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always favors dismissal.”).

A rebuttable presumption of prejudice to defendants arises when a plaintiff unreasonably delays prosecution of an action. *See In re Eisen*, 31 F.3d 1447, 1452-53 (9th Cir. 1994). Although the defendants here have not yet been served and the pendency of a lawsuit is not itself sufficiently prejudicial to warrant dismissal (*Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 642), nothing suggests that the presumption of prejudice to defendants is unwarranted here. Where a party offers a poor excuse for failing to comply with a court’s order, the prejudice to the opposing parties is sufficient to favor dismissal. *See Yourish*, 191 F.3d at 991-92. Here, plaintiff has not offered any excuse for his failure to comply with the Court’s orders. Further, “[u]nnecessary delay inherently increases the risk that witnesses’ memories will fade and evidence will become stale.” *Pagtalunan*, 291 F.3d at 643 (citing *Sibron v. New York*, 392 U.S. 40, 57, 88 S. Ct. 1889, 20 L. Ed. 2d 917 (1968)). Thus, the third factor also weighs in favor of dismissal.

It is a plaintiff’s responsibility to move a case toward a disposition at a reasonable pace and to avoid dilatory and evasive tactics. *See Morris v. Morgan Stanley & Co.*, 942 F.2d 648, 652 (9th Cir. 1991). By failing to file a First Amended Complaint, and to respond to the Court’s July 5, 2016 OSC, plaintiff has not discharged this responsibility. In these circumstances, the public policy favoring resolution of disputes on the merits does not outweigh plaintiff’s failure to comply with court orders or move the case forward.

The fifth factor, the availability of less drastic sanctions, ordinarily counsels against dismissal. “Alternative sanctions include: a warning, a formal reprimand, placing

1 the case at the bottom of the calendar, a fine, the imposition of costs or attorney fees, the
2 temporary suspension of the culpable counsel from practice before the court, . . .
3 dismissal of the suit unless new counsel is secured [,] . . . preclusion of claims or
4 defenses, or the imposition of fees and costs upon plaintiff's counsel. . . ." *Malone v.*
5 *U.S. Postal Serv.*, 833 F.2d 128, 132 n.1 (9th Cir. 1987) (citation and internal quotation
6 omitted). In the instant case, however, each of these possibilities is either inappropriate
7 for a pro se litigant proceeding in forma pauperis under the PLRA or has already been
8 employed with no apparent effect.

9 The Court attempted to avoid dismissal by: (1) cautioning plaintiff in its April 27,
10 2016 dismissal order that failure to timely file a First Amended Complaint may result in a
11 recommendation of dismissal; (2) after plaintiff's deadline to file a First Amended
12 Complaint passed, issuing an OSC in which the Court warned plaintiff that failure to
13 timely respond to the OSC would be deemed by the Court as consent to dismissal of the
14 action; and (3) waiting more than a month beyond the deadline to respond to the OSC
15 before issuing this order. Further, dismissal without prejudice is less drastic than
16 dismissal with prejudice. As there appears to be no less drastic sanction than dismissal
17 without prejudice now available, the fifth factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

18 Based on the foregoing, dismissal of the complaint without prejudice is warranted
19 for failure to prosecute and to obey court orders.

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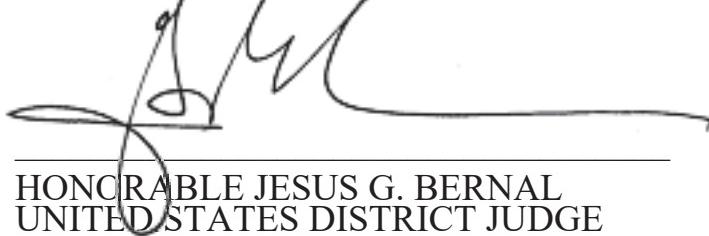
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1 III.
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4 **ORDER**
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6 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that Judgment shall be entered dismissing this
7 action without prejudice.
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9 DATED: August 30, 2016
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11 
12 HONORABLE JESUS G. BERNAL
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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15 Presented by:
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18 SHERI PYM
19 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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